The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Calls Seoul's Charges "Preposterous and Ridiculous"

Pyongyang on Oct. 12 denied Seoul's allegations that it was responsible for the bomb blast in Rangoon on Oct. 9 in which 20 people, including 17 south Koreans, were killed.

It is a "preposterous and ridiculous" accusation, the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said in a statement.

Chon Du Hwan was in Burma on the first stop of a scheduled 18-day overseas tour.

Chon's Asian tour, begun on Oct. 8, was to have taken him to India, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand and Brunei after three days in Burma. It ended in less than two days after it began.

Chon returned to Seoul on Oct. 10, canceling the rest of the scheduled six-nation Asian tour.

On returning home, Chon denounced the "unprecedented attempt on my life" as the work of "North Korea."

His charges came even before the Burmese government set up a committee to investigate the bomb blast.

The Oct. 12 KCNA statement said it was authorized to state that Chon's allegation was another case of the "inveterate evil habit" of the south Koreans to incite anti-communist confrontation, speaking ill of Pyongyang without missing any chance. (See Full Text of KCNA Statement on Page 8)

Without citing any evidence to back up their charges against the DPRK, the south Korean authorities launched a campaign to blame Pyongyang for the bombing in Rangoon.

Anti-Pyongyang rallies were held in several south Korean cities on the afternoon of October 10, though demonstrations are illegal in south Korea.

Nearly all the south Korean officials and citizens interviewed by south Korean radio and television newsmen on Oct. 9 blamed Pyongyang. Burmese political instability and growing anti-Chon Du Hwan movement by overseas Koreans were ignored.

"They are raising a frantic row, making free use of foul language against us with outcries of 'instigation' and 'intrigue.' What on earth have we to do with the explosion which took place in far-off Burma?" asked the KCNA statement.

It stressed:

"It is not because the Chon Du Hwan group was frightened out of their wits by the explosion that it is freely abusing us in a far-fetched manner when there is not yet any clarification of the truth of the incident."

Habitual Tactics

The statement said that each time an incident occurred and confusion was created in south Korea, the south Koreans tried to extricate themselves from a quagmire by groundlessly shifting the responsibility for them on to Pyongyang.

"This is their habitual tactics," it said.

The August 15 shooting incident against the former dictator Pak Jung Hi and the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case and the attempt on the life of Chon Du Hwan in Canada and so forth with which the south Koreans made much ado to link them with Pyongyang, were dramas produced and directed by themselves.

They claimed that a "North Korean attempt" was made upon Pak's life on Aug. 15, 1974, but failed to produce conclusive evidence that the incident was "plotted in Pyongyang."

When the Kim Dae Jung case took place, the south Koreans, at first, said that it was the work of "north Korean agents."

Pak Jung Hi was assassinated not by a "north Korean agent" but by one of his associates, the then director of the notorious Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by KCIA agents and taken to his Seoul home.

When an American Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire in March 1982, south Korean authorities said that the fire was caused by pro-communist elements.

But it were anti-communist theology students who set fire to the American facility.

The south Korean authorities also blame what they described a "pro-North Korean elements" for an explosion at the U.S. Cultural Center in the southern city of Taegu last month.

And then the bomb blast came.

"This time, too, the south Korean puppet clique are employing without hesitation the old method in every dastardly and shameless manner to shift the responsibility for the explosion in Rangoon on to us," said the Oct. 12 KCNA statement.

Tension Escalated

Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, now in exile in the United States, in a statement issued on Oct. 10 said that Seoul should not use the bombing in Rangoon to tighten suppression and violent rule in south Korea.

Radio Moscow monitored here on Oct. 10 said that Chon Du Hwan might use the bombing to set up the repression and to escalate tension in the region.

Chon Du Hwan put troops and police forces on an emergency alert.

South Korean soldiers crossed the border with DPRK on the midnight of Oct. 13 and fired against a DPRK post in the Demilitalized Zone, the KCNA reported on Oct. 14.

The report said at around 11:43 p.m. on Oct. 12 more than 100 south Korean army soldiers intruded into the Pyongyang side of the Military Demarcation Line and fired more than 500 rounds of ammunition.

Film Show on Mr. Kim Jong Il's China Visit Held Here

A film show: "Secretary Kim Jong Il Visits China" was held at a Tokyo hotel on October 15.

The film show sponsored by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was attended by some 70 people from 17 countries.

Among them were embassy officials and foreign correspondents in Tokyo.

Univs. Involved in Anti-Chon Actions after Summer Vacation

Hundreds of students staged an anti-"government" demonstration denouncing the Chon Du Hwan military junta on the night of September 30 on a road leading downtown Seoul, reported the KCNA on Oct. 7.

They fought stubbornly, repeatedly clashing with the riot police who madly cracked down upon them, firing tear gas canisters.

Chon Du Hwan that night drove out many policemen to disperse the demonstrators, put the police on the alert everywhere to intensify "check and roundup" and arrested several students.

Police arrested two students of Tongnuk University who had fought at the head of a demonstration of over 1,000 students.

A foreign press report said there have been at least 15 anti-"government" demonstrations on Seoul campuses since universities and colleges resumed autumn classes in early September.

6th Asia Music Rostrum and Symposium Held in Pyongyang

The Sixth Asia Music Rostrum and Symposium opened in Pyongyang on October 9.

The rostrum and symposium exchanged successes and experiences gained in traditional music and its inheritance and development in Asian countries and discussed the problems of further developing traditional music.

It was attended by delegations and delegates from 20 countries – Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, China, Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Democratic Yemen, the Philippines, Syria, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam – and various international organisations such as the International Music Council (IMC), the International Council of Traditional Music, the Secretariat of the IMC, the International Radio and Television Organisation, the International Musicological Society, the Asian Regional Secretariat of the IMC and the Arab Radio Union.

The musicians delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was also present.

The opening session was attended by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Kim Gwang Ho, first vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions Choe Yong Hwa and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union Li Myon Sang.

Kim Won Gyun, Chairman of the National Music Committee, who was heading the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made an opening address.

A welcome speech was made at the opening session by Chang Chol, vice-Minister of Culture and Art.

Noting that the demand and desire of the world musicians to preserve the traditional national music and constantly develop it are growing with each passing day, he said:

Ours is an era of *chajusong* (independence).

No nation wants to be subjugated by others. Every nation wants to build a new society on the basis of its faith and judgement.

If all countries are to develop their music and art truly in conformity with such demand of the era, they should firmly preserve their traditional national music and defend, inherit and develop it.

The Sixth Asia Music Rostrum and Symposium will be held in conformity with such demand and desire of the era to greatly contribute to developing the national music of Asian countries and further strengthening and developing the bonds of friendship and cooperation between musicians, he noted, and stressed:

Today in our country under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il the traditional national music, a valuable wealth created by our people, has been securely preserved and it has developed into a national music suited to our people's feelings and the emotion of the present time.

The Korean musicians, he further said, will make persistent efforts in the future, too, to preserve the traditional national music of our country and correctly inherit and develop it by drawing on the already achieved successes, upholding the Juche-based policy on literature and art, and will actively contribute to developing music of mankind and making the world independent by expanding and developing mutual cooperation and exchange with other Asian countries in the field of music.

Congratulatory speeches were made by the delegates of the Australian National Music Committee, the Indian National Music Committee and the Asian Regional Secretariat of the International Music Council, and the International Musicological Society, the head of Chongryun musicians delegation and delegates of the International Radio and Television Organisation, the Indonesian National Music Committee and the Arab Radio Union.

The speakers said that the Sixth Asia Music Rostrum and Symposium opened in Pyongyang marks an important occasion in deepening mutual understanding of music.

The rostrum and symposium is aimed at finding out and disseminating excellent things in the field of music and giving a better understanding of the forms and characteristics of music in various countries and the role of music in strengthening international friendship, they said.

On Oct. 12, the attendants heard music works presented by Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, China, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, Syria, Mongolia, Viet Nam, India, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, Democratic Yemen, Australia and Korea.

The rostrum selected excellent works to be introduced through the relevant international radio broadcasting organisation and national radio broadcasting organisations affiliated with it among

(Continued on page 8)

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

(25)

Chapter Five

Great Cause of Kimilsungism With Bright Future

New Radiant Milestone

(Continued from the previous issue)

The reunification programme on the formation of a confederal state advanced by President Kim Il Sung is also a realistic save-the-nation programme which most correctly mirrors the specific conditions of Korea.

In the north and south of Korea today there actually exist different ideas and systems and the gap is further widening due to the prolonged national division.

In order to bring about national union and reunify the country, therefore, there is no alternative but to bring the north and the south together into a single confederal state on the basis of recognizing and tolerating the different ideas and systems in the two parts.

The difference between the ideas and systems existing in the north and the south cannot and should not be an obstacle in the way of uniting the north and south into a single confederal state and achieving the reunification of Korea.

History and reality show that it is quite possible for people with different ideas to live in one country and for different social systems to coexist in a unified state.

The new national reunification proposal is fully justified also in the light of the international situation Korea is faced with.

In the international arena today the interests of nations are entangled with one another and great powers' scramble for spheres of influence is growing acute daily.

Specifically, having adopted "two Koreas" policy as its basic strategy towards Korea, the United States is trying to keep Korea perpetually divided.

If, at this juncture, Korea remains in a state of partition without being reunified, the Korean nation may have its destiny controlled by great powers according to their interests and be forced to live again as a homeless race.

Division is the road to slavery and national ruin. Reunification is the only road leading to independence and prosperity.

The new national reunification programme advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is indeed a patriotic programme thoroughly espousing the independence of the nation, a bright beacon illumining the path ahead of a unified Korea and a landmark for national prosperity and progress.

When this programme is carried into effect, the Korean nation's history of long-continued distress will come to an end, the severed national ties will be rejoined and the barrier of division removed once and for all.

When the confederal state is set up, Korea will embark upon the road of uniform development as a single state and her people will establish national sovereignty throughout the country and open a new era of national prosperity and grandeur.

Based on a scientific analysis and appraisal of the current complex and tense international situation, the historic report of the great leader President Kim Il Sung indicated a strategic and tactical policy on strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and cementing the unity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and thus marked a new milestone in developing all the historic movements of our time for independence.

The policy of expanding and developing the non-aligned movement set forth in the report, in particular, is a most intelligent policy which is based on the great significance and role of this movement in the world revolution and international affairs and embodies in itself the fundamental requirements of the world revolution for pushing forward the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today the non-aligned movement is going through serious trials due to the disruptive moves of the imperialists and the dominationists, who are resorting to all kinds of trickery to bring this movement under their control, for it comprises the greater part of the nations and population on the earth.

Owing to their tricks, the non-aligned countries are divided and at feud, and the situation has developed so grave that they take up arms and fight.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung saw through all the actual conditions of the non-aligned movement and made a scientific analysis of its essence and characteristics, its lofty ideas and aims, its situation, mutual relations between the countries, and the imperialists' interference in it and their predatory policy. On this basis, he clarified the problem of strictly abiding by the fundamental principles of the movement, the problem of adhering to the principles of complete equality and non-interference and strengthening unity and cooperation, the problem of abolishing the old international economic order and establishing a new one, the problem of waging a struggle to do away with the privileges and arbitrariness of the imperialist powers in the international politics and other problems related to the common tasks confronting the movement at the present time.

These principles, fighting tasks and ways show the right path for the non-aligned movement to preserve its unique nature as an independent political force of our time and to further increase its strength, so that its member states break loose from the domination, exploitation and plunder of the imperialists and colonialists, promote their independent development and push forward the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

This is an excellent policy which makes it possible to hasten the victory of the common cause of non-aligned nations for independence, sovereignty and social progress, and constitutes a great banner of struggle for building up the international revolutionary forces and facilitating the victory of the world revolution as a whole.

The respected President Kim Il Sung is indeed the great leader of the non-aligned movement. Since the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and construction who commands the highest authority and prestige as leader in our contemporary world, is guiding it, this movement will gain further in scope and strength and greatly contribute to the world revolution.

The new goals set by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress are grand and magnificent, never known in history for their sizes and nature, for the width and depth of their fighting tasks and for their significance and influence.

This suggests eloquently that the 1980's will be a decade of historic changes in the accomplishment of the glorious cause of Kimilsungism.

Kimilsungism Will Be Victorious For Ever

When we say that the prospects of Kimilsungism are bright and wide beyond measure, we never allude to its prospects for the 1980's alone. It is based on the conviction that Kimilsungism will forge ahead constantly and victoriously until communism is realized completely in Korea.

The immeasurably bright and wide prospects of the cause of Kimilsungism are due more than anything else to its own greatness.

As Lenin predicted, all humanity will eventually come to communism, but the roads leading to it will differ from one another. The lines and policies followed by various countries of the world at present, for example, are multifarious.

But history gives positive proof that only the great Kimilsungism illumines the shortest cut to the building of the ideal society of mankind.

Kimilsungism is the highest perfection of revolutionary theory on communism ever known in the history of human thoughts. Above all, it reveals fully the essential requirements of communist society and the necessity of its completion. For the first time in history it clarifies that communism is a society where the independence of man is fully realized, that it is not only a society with material abundance attained through the great development of the productive forces but also a society marked by the high ideological and cultural levels of all its members who are freed from all fetters of outdated ideas; and it points out that the two fortresses of communism – ideological and material – should be captured.

Further, Kimilsungism gives a scientific elucidation on all social relations and modes of activity to be realized in communist society and on the ideological and moral qualities of people who will live in this society. It makes it clear that the basis of the social relations in communist society is the true, comradely union and cooperation between the members of society based on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one!" and, accordingly, that in communist society all working people love the organization and the collective and work selflessly in the interests of society and the people. It throws light on the ideological, theoretical, mental and moral features indispensable for the people who will live in this society and on the ways to foster them.

Kimilsungism also clarifies in scientific terms the revolutionary process of building communism and the lines and policies to be followed steadfastly in this process.

Kimilsungism explains in a new original light the important theoretical and practical problems arising in achieving the complete victory of socialism such as the problem of the boundary line of the transition period, the problem of the relations between the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the problem of the signs of the completely victorious socialist society. At the same time, it fully elucidates the problem of the continuous revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, the theory on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the problem of the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole of society, the problem of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and other problems concerning the strategic lines and policies that should be adhered to in the whole process of the building of socialism and communism.

Thus, the revolutionary theory on communism which remained so far within the bounds of hypotheses and forecasts has at last become an all-round, scientific theory and a practical weapon. Precisely this explains the reason why the struggle for the building of socialism and communism in Korea has advanced, and will advance, along a straight road of victory without any deviation.

To advance towards communism exactly means striving for the accomplishment of the cause of Kimilsungism.

That the Korean revolution has a most bright future is due to the fact that such a young distinguished leader standing out preeminently in our century as the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is brilliantly carrying forward this lofty cause to completion. He is the genuine pattern of Kimilsungist striving for the completion of the great cause of Kimilsungism as his high mission and his lifelong task. All his thinking and activities are dedicated to advancing the revolution and construction in the direction shown by Kimilsungism.

It is beyond all doubt that because such a distinguished leader who is boundlessly faithful to the cause of Kimilsungism is guiding the revolution staunchly as its successor, this glorious cause is going to be carried forward in an unbroken line and will forge straight ahead victoriously through any storm and stress.

Kimilsungism has a bright future also because the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has an absolute authority and prestige as leader among the masses of the people to guide them to accomplish this glorious cause. The people place really great trust in Comrade Kim Jong Il and expect very much from him.

The authority and prestige of a leader do not come of themselves in any circumstances. The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has earned his authority and prestige by his superb ability of leadership and his great services to the country and the people, to the times and mankind. So they are undisputed and absolute.

Seeing the ever-changing magnificent appearance of their country with its innumerable monumental structures which add lustre to the epoch of Kimilsungism, the Korean people realize the greatness of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il from the bottom of their hearts, and they give wholehearted support to his leadership with a firm faith that there can be nothing impossible for them in this world so long as he is leading them.

Indeed, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the symbol of the strength, resource, wisdom and hope of the Korean nation and the eternal lodestar of Kimilsungism.

This lodestar which has risen in Korea will illuminate our time and lead humanity towards the achievement of the lofty cause of independence.

Great Kimilsungism with a brilliant future and inexhaustible vitality will be victorious for ever.

(Concluded)

News on Socialist Construction In DPRK

Autumn Harvest in Full Swing in Korean Countryside

• The Korean agricultural working people are energetically accelerating autumn harvest with the joy at the unprecedented bumper crops they have brought this year again.

According to data available, rice harvest had been carried out 64.6 per cent and maize harvest 59 per cent by September 30, taking the country as a whole.

The daily average results of rice harvest of the country are jumping by 6.5–7 per cent these days.

In South Hwanghae Province, a major grain producer of the country, the harvest of maize had been carried out 98.8 per cent and rice harvest 82.4 per cent by September 30.

Rice harvesters, tractors and other means of transport are being widely used in harvest.

Steel Production Capacity Rapidly Increases

• The working people in the metal industrial domain of Korea are significantly marking their red-letter day (October 9).

They are celebrating day of metal workers with unprecedented successes in expanding steel production capacity.

A vast project for increasing the annual steel production capacity to 6 million tons in the near future is progressing apace at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a large-size iron production base.

The new production processes to be built in this project include steel shop No. 3, plate-sheet steel rolling shop, electric welding shop, pot repair shop and continuous roughing ground. The iron works also plans to double the production capacity of steel shop No. 2 and substantially increase the capacity of the hot rolling shop, the oxygen shop and other related production processes.

Many other projects to help toward increasing the steel production capacity of the Kim Chaek Iron-Works are being carried on at other enterprises.

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (2)

(Continued from the No. 1161 issue of The People's Korea)

Health Preservation Policy Is City Planning, Greening Work, Traffic Policy and Environmental Improvement

Morning in Pyongyang — Green Park City

Pyongyang is situated at lat. 39°N. Weather in summer and autumn is glorious, to make up amends for the hard winter. There is a perfectly clear and cobalt blue sky. There is no wet season in Pyongyang.

A modern city—Pyongyang has rapidly recovered thanks to the tremendous efforts of people from the slums which it was when Korea was a Japanese imperialist colony and from the ruins left in the wake of air-raids in the period of the U.S. imperialists' invasion of Korea. High-rise buildings consisting of apartment houses for citizens and stores stand in rows in the center of the city. A park and roadside trees are covered with deep green foliage to soften people's hearts.

The city has a green area of 48 square meters per citizen, which compares with 2.0 square meters in Tokyo, 2.1 square meters in Osaka and 2.2 square meters in Kyoto, and compares with 19.1 square meters in New York, 45.7 square meters in Washington, 8.3 square meters in Paris, 11.4 square meters in Rome, 17.5 square meters in Bonn and 30.4 square meters in London (in terms of park areas). So, the Korean people have good reason to boast that Pyongyang is a park city.

In the morning, the deep-red sun rises in a gauzy mist from the east above the silhouetted Tower of Juche Idea on the Taedong River.

Children are seen running already on the wide pavement. There are children who seemed to be comfortably bare-footed. Flower gardens are laid out on the pavement and old people are weeding dewy grass. Fresh air. There is nice air like mountain air because there are no automobile emissions.

A wide pavement is closely planted with trees. To all appearance, most of them are plane trees and ginkgos. There are willows in the street near the edge of the waters. Willows attract our attention because Pyongyang was nicknamed "Ryugyong (a capital city of willows)" from olden times. Some willows are so large that they take several persons to circle them with outstretched arms. Long leaves stay on the branches until late in winter and are the first to sprout in early spring.

Green leaves take in sunlight, absorb carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, produce oxygen and emits it. (photosynthesis of vegetation). Nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere melt in rain water and are taken into the ground as fertilize soil, as the roots of plants absorb them. Moreover, today, it is proved that trees emit terpene oils such as aromatics which have a sterilizing effect. (If we leave a car under a tree, we find oil stuck to its front glass. We know this through our daily experience. This is particularly so under a willow.) Experiments conducted in the U.S.S.R. showed that when you put a drop of water which contain colon bacilli and tubercle bacilli to leaf of an oak or a white birch, germs in the drop of water perish.

Therefore, green trees protect people's life. We should heed a lot of green areas in cities and in the country. Broadleaf trees are effective for make air clear and lawns and vegetables are also important as green areas. Going by car for about 20 minutes from the central part of Pyongyang, we can find apple gardens and farms. There are many vegetables throughout the four seasons on Kongyu Island, Tool Island and Suk Island in the midst of the Taedong River which we can see from the Mangyongdae. This is an excellent policy upon question to simplify the supply and distribution of vegetables in the city, as well as to purify air. Our country's policy of closing out farms from cities is wrong.

At Noon in Pyongyang — Traffic in the City

In the midafternoon, we see young men canoeing in the Taedong River and the Potong River which flow quietly through Pyongyang city. The rivers are several hundred metres wide there. People stroll under the willows on the banks of the rivers.

Young men are absorbed in kicking a soccer ball in a nearby minipark. The sound of ball-kicking and youthful voices are heard. Physical training in the sun is necessary for improving health. A night game is, after all, a show. It is not a sport to increase people's strength.

In the DPRK, there is a long recess time in the afternoon, from one to four p.m. generally. Housing is a little away from work-places. There are apartment houses and work sites in the same place and it takes only about 15 minutes for workers to get to their work-places on foot. So, people take lunch with their family at home. If people want, they can take a nap or play a sport after lunch. If work places are changed, people move to new addresses near their work sites.

When they return home or go out on an errand, they walk. In our country, people unwilling to walk are increasing in number. The reason is simple and plain. Because there are no streets in our cities where we can walk pleasantly and safely. That's all. Irrespective of the size of cities, the streets are crowded with cars and there are no fresh air owing to emissions. There are usually no streets for people to walk on because of road regulations which give priority to car traffic. Pavements are narrow. In addition, even bicycles run there. If there happens to be a wide footpath, cars go up there and are use it as a parking place. And this is not regulated by policemen.

In Pyongyang, as in cities in Europe, there are comfortable roads for pedestrians. The footpath is broad. There are flower beds, sculptures and big trees lining a street. So, one feels it is a loss not to walk there.

During my stay in Germany and Italy, I was surprised to see women walking briskly for 40–50 minutes, wearing not high heeled but low-heeled shoes. In Pyongyang, too, it is nothing to them to walk for 40–50 minutes. Many people wore sneakers. Anyhow, it is necessary for man to walk more than one hour a day to keep his health. We should fully realize the importance of walking.

A popular means of transportation is the trolley bus. It uses clean electricity as its energy. It has an advantage in that it is not imported but is produced domestically. Next comes the bus. Well-styled buses are made in East Germany or Hungary. There is yet something outmoded about the design of homemade buses. There are no cars for private use. There are only a few blue or reddish-brown taxies. Most cars are trucks loaded with cargo. During rush hours in the afternoon, there is even a temporal traffic snarl.

Of course, Pyongyang has a subway. It is called "an underground railway" in Korean. The subway in the DPRK runs at a depth of 100–200 meters underground. Therefore, there are no strong winds passing through the platform or no sound of ventilators as in a subway in Japan which is laid at a depth of no more than 18 meters underground. Air flow and temperature are constant. The platforms are gorgeously decorated. Stations are given such names as Kaeson (Triumphal Return), Konguk (National Founding) and Hwanggumpol (Golden Field) — which have nothing to do with the place names of their locations. Each station was built to commemorate the anti-Japanese independent struggle or the struggle for liberation and construction. There are mosaic wall paintings or relief on the pillars showing these themes. The chandeliers from the ceiling are shaped like bunches of grapes, green, purple, etc. The subway platforms are not only the places where people get on and off the trains but also are designed as cultural centers where to learn history or appreciate the works of art. How effective these stations are for tranquilizing and flag people's minds, and how good they are for mental hygiene, as compared with the graffiti in the Metro of Paris or the subway of New York! It is said that these establishments are designed to function perfectly even 100 years later. This is the optimistic spirit of anticipating the future.

Streets, even speedways are paved not with asphalt but with concrete. There are asphalt-paved roads in cities in Japan, to improve cars' roadholding. The present condition of city life in Japan is such that there are floods of cars on the street and there are an extremely large number of signals, as compared with foreign countries, to regulate traffic. Cars repeat starts and stops. Asphalt on the road is worn by the tires of cars at intersections, especially at wide intersections. The roads are ribbed and asphalts splashed on a rainy day. We can see this frequently. This means that asphalt is shaved and scattered into the atmosphere with its tar, that tires are worn by quick starts and stops and that asbestos particles are released into the atmosphere as the brake lining is worn by braking.

Now, the first cause of death in Japan is cancer (malignant neoplasm). In terms of figures, 194,639 were suffering from cancer and 170,097 died of cancer in 1980 (an increase of 3,698 over with the previous year).

Cancer accounts for 23.9 percent of the total number of deaths (23.1 percent in the previous year) and 7.9 percent of the total number of patients (1982).

It is a characteristic of Japan that there are many cases of cancer of the stomach. Deaths caused by lung cancer numbered 21,294 in 1980.

Indeed, we can see this phenomenon—increased cases of cancer of the respiratory organs—not only in Japan but also in other advanced industrial nations of the world. This is not caused only by cigaretes. This is a result of air pollution due to increased industrial production. It also results from contamination by automobile emissions, from asbestos powder of brake lining, from tar powder of asphalt and tire particles. Smokers increase their cancer-inducing risk because they inhale polluted air in larger quantity than no smokers.

This situation is certainly more serious in Japan than in other countries. If the Prime Minister of Japan really wants to tackles a 10-year plan to take measures for cancer ("10-year general strategy against cancer," as he said on June 7, 1983, at the time of the House of Councilors election), and if this is not an empty promise aimed at seeking popularity, and if measures are taken to forbid drivers to drive their private cars into cities, to limit the use of fossil fuel, and to review the case of petroleum asphalt for pavement (to establish a system of mass transportation as a pre-condition for it), cancer will be reduced more than half.

Follows some measures taken to promote people's health in every city in the DPRK: to transport large quantities of goods by using clean energy, to limit driving cars into large cities, not to use petroleum asphalt for pavement, to provide pedestrians' roads, keep them in good condition and maintain them daily. Can the Prime Minister of Japan enforce such a policy at the expense of losing a lot of contributions from profit of automotive enterprises and oil investments. The answer is clear. He may have in mind a new source of moneymaking by his measures to counter cancer. But he cannot have the thought that people's life is most precious. The policy followed by the DPRK is precisely that of making a healthy society and taking good care of man.

(To be continued)

Munsu Street in Pyongyang city

Prisoners of Conscience as of May 10, 1983

(Continued from the previous issue)

NAME	PRIS-ONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION	MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED	SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
KWANGJU PRISON				**88-1 Moon Heung Dong *Kwangju-Shi 500-03**			
16 CHUNG Chin-Yung	3197	student	Korea U history, 3	Minjung Literature Co. case	Oct81 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
17 LEE Choon-Hee	86	student	Chonam U land surveying, 4	campus demo Sep 15	Sep82 ADL	pending	under appeal at HC.
18 LEE Sung-Hee	2478	professor	Jeonbug U	...74 ACL/NSL	life		appeal rejected by SC.
19 PARK Hyun-Choo	2858	student	Chonam U mathematics/statistics,	demo in/out campus Oct13	Oct82 ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
20 LEE Tae-Yung	1614	student	Chonnam U administr. accounting, 4	demo in/out campus Oct13	Oct83 ADL	1y6m-2y	under appeal at HC.
21 LEE Soung-Wan	2510	student	Chonnam U education, 1	demo in/out campus Oct13	Oct82 ADL	1y6m-2y	under appeal at HC.
22 KIM Chun-Soung	2497	student	Chonnam U trade, 3	demo in/out campus Oct15	Oct82 ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
23 MOON Yong-Shik	483	student	SNU expelled,	demo in/out campus Oct15	Oct82 ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
24 LEE Choon-Moon	232	student	Chonnam U English literature, 3	demon in/out campus Oct13	Oct82 ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
25 KIM Hak-Tuk	565	student	Chonnam U trade, 4	demo in/out campus Oct13	Oct82 ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
26 CHANG Choon-Hwan	1137	student	Chonnam U mathematics, 3	campus demo Oct25	Oct82 ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
27 KIM Tae-Ryul			Korean from Japan		ACL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
28 PARK Yang-Chae	1571		Korean from Japan		...76 ACL	12y	apeeal rejected by SC.
29 KOH Kil-Hwan	3729		Korean from Japan		ACL		appeal rejected by SC.
30 KWON Hyung-Kon	1567	peddler		Kwangju US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Nov82 ARSON	4y & loss	under appeal at HC.
31 KOOK Yun-Taek	502	student	Chosun U trade, 3	leaflets distr. Nov25	Nov82 ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
32 CHAE Chin-Ho	3191	student	ChonnamU philosophy, 4	campus demo Oct13	Oct82 ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
33 SON Tae-Bok	2338	student	ChonnamU geographic education, 3	campus demo Oct26	Oct82 ADL	10m	under appeal at HC.
34 KIM Chong-Kee	3680	Poet			NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
TAEGU PRISON				**630-15 Tal Song Gun *Hwa WonMyun* Chun Nae Dong 472**			
1 KIM Oh-Cha	2666		Korean from Japan		...75 ACL	20y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 SUH Soung	3251	student	Korean from Japan	spy case	...75 ACL	20y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 IN Choon-Yul	3126	critic	literary critic,	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 PAEK Chung-No	3146	teacher	Ilshin School	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 KIM Byung-Kwan	3125			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	15y	appeal rejected by SC.
6 SHIM Yung-Ho	3145	employee	Saehan Car Co.	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
7 IM Kyu-Yung	3286	employee	Saehan Car Co.	Sotuh Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	10y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
8 CHA Sung-Hwan	3252	student	SNU-Agr. expelled, Coll.	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SLNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeao rejected by SC.
9 CHOI Kwang-Un	3245	no occupation		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
10 CHUNG Man-Ki		businessman	building material,	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
11 KANG Hyun-Choo		student	Kyungpook U sociology, 4	leaflets distr. in/out campus Apr19	Apr82 ADL	pending	appeal rejected by SC.
12 PARK Sung-Hyuk	3214	student	Sogang U English literature,	applauding NK	Apr81 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
13 LEE Man-Jae	48	politician	party member	distr. anti-gov. material Mar23	Mar82 ADL	3y	under appeal at SC.
14 MOON Boo-Shik	3139	student	Koshin U theology, 3	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ ARSON	life	appeal rejected by HC.
15 CHOI Ki-Shik	3175	cath. father	Wonju	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ ARSON	3y&2y loss	appeal rejected by HC.
16 LEE Mi-Ok	1603	student	Koshin U medicine, 2	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ ARSON	10y&7y loss	appeal rejected by HC;
17 YU Chung-Shik	3221	employee			...75 ACL/NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
18 KIM Sang-Suk	3627	student	Kyungpook U biology, 3	campus demo Nov3	Nov82 ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
19 CHOI Chul-Kyo	3114		Korean from Japan		...74 ACL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
20 KIM Boo-Sup	3203	no occupation		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL	10y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
21 KIM Chan-Su	40	student	Kyungpook U librarian, 4	campus demo Nov17	Nov82 ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
22 PARK Young-A	3648	student	Kyungpook U history education, 4	campus demo Nov17	Nov82 ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
23 KWON Hyung-U	74	student	Kyungpook U diplomacy, 4	campus demo Nov18	Nov82 ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
24 LEE Syung-Sool	1697	student	Kyungpook U French literature, 4	campus demo Nov18	Nov82 ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
25 SHIN Chae-Ku	90	student	Keimyung U business, 1	campus demo Dec7	Dec82 ADL	10-8m	under appeal at HC.
26 SHIN Kee-Bok	93	student	Keimyung U business, 1	campus demo Dec7	Dec82 ADL	10-8m	under appeal at HC.
CHONJU PRISON				**Pyong Hwa Dong 3–99 *Chonju-Shi 520**			
1 PARK Suk-Sam	2194	no occupation		South Koran Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
2 LEE Hak-Young	2339	no occupation	Chonnam U dropout,	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	8y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
3 KIM Hae-Koo	2039	student	Hanggong U electrocity, 3	US plane violates NK airspace case	Sep81 NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 YUN Kwan-Duk	2341	employee	Chr. Res. Ctr. Soc. Problems	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 KIM Chong-Saeng	2206	soldier		Hanul incident	Mar81 NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
6 LEE Tae-Bok	2025	publisher	Kwangmin sa	Kwangmin sa laborers case	Jun81 NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
7 CHO Sang-Nok	2044	student	Meiji U	...78 ACL/NSL	life		appeal rejected by SC.
8 CHIN Tu-Hyun	2016		Korean from Japan	...74 ACL/NSL	life		appeal rejected by SC.
9 CHUN Hee-Nam	80	student	Jeonbug U civil engineering, 4	campus demo Nov3	Nov82 ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
10 HUH Chung	8	student	Jeonbug U veterinarian, 2	campus demo Nov3	Nov82 ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
11 LEE Kwang-Chul	2238	student	Jeonbug U graduate	leaflets distr. on campus	Nov82 NSL/ADL	pending	under appeal at HC.
12 KIM Chong-Chul	2236	student	Kunsan U 3	leaflets distr. on campus	Nov82 NSL/ADL	pending	under appeal at HC.
13 KIM Chong-Sam	2064	employee	Cath. Farmer's Assn.	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79 ACL	15y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
14 KIM Nam-Soo	2416	captain		Aram case	Apr NSL	4y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
15 CHANG Chong-Taek		soldier	Sung Kyun Kwan U	campus demo Apr19	Apr82 ACL/NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
16 CHO Duk-Sun	892	student			ACL	10y	appeal rejected by SC.
17 LEE Kwang-Ung	2158	teacher	Kunsan I.HS	0 Song Hoe incident	Nov82 NSL	pending	pending
18 PARK Chong-Suk	2107	teacher	Kunsan I.HS	0 Song Hoe incident	Nov82 NSL	pending	pending
19 CHUN Sung-Won	2117	teacher	Kunsan I.HS	0 Song Hoe incident	Nov82 NSL	pending	pending
20 LEE Min-U		student	Jeonbug U trade, 4	campus demo Apr20	Apr83 ADL	pending	pending
21 SHIN Kwee-Hyun		student	Jeonbug U chemical engineering, 3	campus demo Apr20	Apr83 ADL	pending	pending
KUNSAN PRISON				**Kum Kwang Dong 167 *Kunsan-Shi* Chunbuk 511**			
1 SONG Jae-Suk	100	student	Korea U mathematics, 3	campus demo May14	May82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 SHIN Yun-Sup		student	Jeonbug U agriculture, 4	leaflets distr. on campus	Jul82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
3 KIM Ho-Kyung	99	student	Sogang U history, 4	campus demo Oct17	Oct81 ADL	2y	appeal rejected by SC.

(Continued on page 5)

Kim Dae Jung's Interview With "Sekai" (2)

1 Abduction Case and Japanese Government (Continued from No.1, 162 issue)

Mr. Kim: The then Prime Minister was Mr. Ohira. He was a Foreign Minister when my incident happened, and he repeatedly said in the Diet that his government would surely reveal the truth about the incident, and realize my revisit to Japan in order to solve the incident, though he didn't deliberately say that my status would be made the same as it had been before the incident. But while saying so he neglected both these promises in heading a political settlement. Moreover, the only result I got at last after the political settlement consisted of two things that the south Korean authorities wouldn't charge me with my speeches and conduct in Japan and that I was free to travel, including any trip to go to Japan. In fact, as for the question of my visit to Japan, I got a permission from the "government" as the will of the "President" to go to Japan with my family. I prepared to visit Japan, but the "government" authorities withdrew the statement, saying that the Japanese government didn't want it. I consider it to have been a plot by the "government" to separate me from Japan. But after that, early in 1974, Dr. Ashmore, head of the Center for Study of Democratic Institutions visited me and said high officials of the American Embassy were resented over the Japanese government's statement that it did not want Mr. Kim Dae Jung to visit Japan.

Mr. Y: The then Prime Minister was Mr. Tanaka.

Mr. Kim: Yes, I don't want to name a person, but I heard a Japanese high official had said so. And Dr. Ashmore was also angry at the statement he had heard from a high official of the American Embassy.

After all, the Japanese government ignored both the result it had gained at the time of the political settlement. Even after my arrest in 1980, the south Korean investigators said that I would never be charged with my speeches and conduct in Japan. I was moved to a military prison on 15 July, but at least until the first of July, they had been saying so. So this contracts the fact that the authorities on May 22 made public my statements and conducts in Japan as punishable. Of course, I have no reason to be punished, but I thought I couldn't be punished even if there was any reason for it because of the official agreement between Japan and south Korea. In the military prison the investigators said to me, "You wouldn't be punished." So I felt at ease thinking that at least I could avoid a death sentence even if I was found guilty of national security law. As for Kwangju incident, they tried to charge me with plotting an uprising, but it was so preposterous even to them they charged me with "a betting sedition." I thought I wouldn't be killed by the offense of "a betting sedition", because the heaviest penalty for "a betting sedition" was life imprisonment. But, in the verdict I was found guilty of "violating Paragraph 1, Article 1 of the national security law". That meant a death sentence as a leader of anti-state organization. I was shocked. Though I had to be ashamed of my lack of insight or far- sightedness, I hoped that the prosecutor would withdraw the charge of violation of the national security law against me. I always expected the sentence to be withdrawn. Because I thought the Japanese government would not afford to keep silence on the matter. I thought the Japanese government would not ignore the promise which it had managed to obtain through a political settlement, and hoped the "government" would surely drop this sentence.

But they did not do so until they sentenced me to death in the first instance court, contrary to my expectation. I felt I had been betrayed by them. To tell the truth, I was disappointed with the Japanese government which had let the south Korean "government" to do so rather than with the military government which had given death to me.

The attitude of the Japanese government was lacking in seriousness and there were many things in its attitude that we cannot understand with our common sense. It was really regrettable that the Japanese government which was most responsible for my case didn't do anything for me. I know the Japanese government made some efforts to a certain degree to save my life or set me free. But it is a problem that the Japanese government delt with it unjustly. The Japanese government was in a position to demand my release as its right. It should not have done it informally as a request to the south Korean "government".

The Japanese government has a moral or political responsibility, because it failed to guarantee my safety as a legal sojourner in Japan even if it did not intend to do so. It is true that I have experienced "attempted assassination", "kidnapping", "detention", "surveillance", "twice imprisonment" "death sentence" in the past 10 years. I think it isn't so difficult for the Japanese government to express regrets for the many hardships I experienced officially or informally. I think such a statement may be forthcoming some time in the future, though I don't expect it.

(To be continued)

Prisoners of Conscience as of May 10, 1983 (Continued from page 4)

NAME	PRIS-ONER #	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION	MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED	SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
4 KIM Hyun-Chul	500	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	trade, 3	leaflets distr. on campus Jan13	Jan82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
5 CHI Yung-Kun	900	student	SNU	physical education, 4	campus demo Nov25	Nov81 ADL	2y	appeal rejected by SC.
CHANGHUNG PRISON					**Kon San Ri *Changhung Eup* Changjung Gun *Chunnam 570-40**		
1 KIM Chang-Hwan		student	Dongguk U	agrarian biology, 3	campus demo May27	May82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
2 KIM Chang-Choong	66	student	Chonnam U		leaflets distr. on campus May18	May81 NSL/ADL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
3 CHAE Kyu-Yup	550	student/laborer	Korea U	German literature, 3	Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 LEE Kwang-Ho		student	Chonnam U	history, 3	campus demo Sep29	Sep81 NSL/ADL	3y	appeal rejected by SC.
MOKPO PRISON					**Sang Chung Dong 196 *Mokpo-Shi* Chunnam 580**		
1 CHONG Soon-Chul	96	no occupation			Kwangju US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Apr82 ARSON/ SMUGGLING OUT OF	5y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
2 LEE Young-Bok	6	student	Kongju Teach. Coll.	education, 3	Kumgang circle case	Sep81 NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
3 CHUNG Kyung-Yun	10	student	Korea U	diplomacy, graduate	Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81 NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
SUNCHON PRISON					**Sun Pyong Ri 439 *Su Myun* Seong Chu Gun *Chunnam 540**		
1 PARK Byung-U	222	student	Korea U	humanities, 1	campus demo Mar24	Mar82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
2 YUN Chi-Hee	181	student	Sookmyung Women's U	economics, 3	campus demo May25	May82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 KIM Sung-Uk		student	Dongguk U	Zen-Buddhism,	campus demo Sep22	Sep82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
4 KIM Chi-Kul	888	student	Yonsei U	law, 4	listening to NK radio	Apr81 NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
5 SHIN Un-Chae	298	student	Jeonbuk U	economics, 4	leaflets distr. on campus	Jun82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
6 YU Youn-Shik	999	student	Dongguk U	diplomacy, 4	campus demo Mar31	Mar82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
7 CHUNG Soun-Wun	300	student	Kongju Teach. Coll.	history education, 3	Kumgang circle case	Sep81 NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
ANDONG PRISON					**Shin Se Dong 83 *Andong-Shi 660**			
1 CHOI Yun		student	Chungang U	Korean literature, 4	Student Buddh. Assn. case	Jan82 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KIM Jong-Pak		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	industrial psychology, 4	campus demo May10	May82 ADL	2y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 PARK Wun-Shik	3181	student	Koshin U	medicine, 2	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARSON	7y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 YU Pyung-Jin		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	journalism, 4	distr. leaflets at cemetery Apr19	Apr82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by HC.
5 KIM Chae-Kyu	100	businessman	Tennis Shop owner		Purim case	Sep81 NSL	3y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
CHINJU PRISON					**Sang Bong Su Dong 1096 *Chinju-Shi* Kyongnam 620**		
1 KIM Chang-Hong		student	SNU	mechanics, 6	campus demo May27	May82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 HUH Jin-Soo		student	PROK Youth		Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 ADL MLD	2y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 KIM Hwa-Suk		student	Pusan U	dropout, 3	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82	3y	appeal rejected by SC.
4 CHOI Choon-Young	115	laborer		mechanics,	Purim case	Sep81 NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 PARK Chong-Myun		student	Dongguk U	economic, 4	campus demo May27	May82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
6 YANG Soung-Cho		laborer	Chungge Labor Union		Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81 NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
7 IM Nak-Pyung		student	Chonnam,U	German literature, 4	campus demo Sep29	Sep81 NSL/ADL	3y	appeal rejected by SC.
8 CHOI Yung-Sun	112	student	SNU	history, 4	campus demo Dec11	Dec80 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
MASAN PRISON					**Hae Song Dong 345 *Masan-Shi* Kyongnam 610**			
1 KIM Hae-Yung		student	Korea U	journalism, 4	campus demo May14	May82 ADL	1y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KIM Kap-Shik		student	SNU	mathematics, 4	campus demo May27	May82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 CHOI In-Soon		student	Pusan U	pharmacy, 3	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARSON	10y&7y loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 MIN Yung-Soo	64	student	In Ha U	2		Sep81 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 NO Chae-Yul	81	student	Pusan U		Purim case	Sep81 NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
6 PARK Young-Joo	69	student	Kyung Nam U	economics, 1	leaflets distr. Mar14	Mar83 ADL	pending	pending
7 LEE Chae-Oak	68	student	Kyung Nam U	mechanics, 4	leaflets distr. Mar14	Mar83 ADL	pending	pending
8 YU Kyong-Ho	96	student	Keimyung U	graduate	leaflets distr. Mar14	Mar83 ADL	pending	pending

(Continued on page 7)

2nd Modern Koryo Celadon Exhibition Held Here

DPRK Ceramic Artist Speaks on Modern Koryo Celadon

The 2nd Exhibition of Modern Koryo Ceradon by Two DPRK Artists was held from Oct. 6 to 10 at the Shimonoseki Daimaru Departmentstore, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

On display there were some 100 pieces made by the well-known DPRK ceramic artists – Mr. U Chi Son and Im Sa Jun.

The representatives of the Korean Art Company of the DPRK visited Japan in connection with the exhibition. Among the representatives was Mr. U Chi Son.

The exhibition attracted a large number of Japanese artists and people.

During his stay in Japan, the DPRK Merited Artist U Chi Son exchanged views with Japanese professors and ceramic artists.

The People's Korea had an interview with Mr. U Chi Son. He told about modern Koryo celadon and education of young ceramic artists in the DPRK.

Excerpts:

Mr. U Chi Son

PROFILE OF MR. U CHI SON
– Born in 1919 in South Pyongan Prov.
– Began to make ceramics in 1932 when 13 years old
– Won a prize at the National Contest held in 1937 in Seoul when 18 years old; the contest was sponsored by the Central High Examination Institute
– Afterward devoted to celadon manufacturing for 50 years
– Entered his works to the National Art Exhibition on 14 occasions and won most valuable prize on 6 occasions.
– Awarded the title of "Merited Artist" of the DPRK in April 1982
– Entered in various exhibitions held in Asia and Europe including the USSR and Yugoslavia, where his works received high appreciation

During the colonial days of Korea, my father was digging up clay at a ceramic factory owned by a Japanese. We were not able even to scrape a living with his wages. Therefore, I began to work at that factory when I was 13 years old.

After that, I began to make ceramics. Work there was hard. Even if I studied hard, improved my technique and produced good ceramics, they were introduced in the names of Japanese artists.

Excepting a few masters, most of ceramic artists were not respected in the past; rather they were despised.

After the liberation of the country, I was able to begin making ceramics as a true craftsman.

When I began to make ceramics, I thought that I wanted to produce our traditional porcelain.

In the colonial days, I was placed in a difficult condition. But I visited many places to look for clay and stone. Whenever I heard about places where ceramics were made in the past, or where our Korean ancestors made ceramics, I visited there and dug up clay.

Whenever I heard about an old man who knew well about the art of potterly, I called on them.

I think that it is important for ceramic artists to find proper clay and colors by themselves. Color is the most important in the art of ceramics. If the color of an article is bad, that article, I suppose, is not good, even if its shape is good.

In order to reproduce the colors developed by our ancestors, I made various trials. I visited many places whenever I heard about a place where ancient Koryo porcelain and their fragments were buried, I visited such a place. I visited places where raw materials for Koryo porcelain were produced. When I heard about places where kilns in those days were located, I tried to find fragments of porcelain there.

Many stories are told about Koryo celadon – for instance, it is said that Koryo celadon articles were made of clay in which iron was mixed or some coloring materials were not used. Then, why do Koryo celadon articles show such colors? I thought I had to look for clay which was used to make Koryo celadon earthenware.

I dug clay in Hwanghae Provinces, in particular, at Changyon, Haeju, Wonjin. In the past there were kilns in Namchan, Changyon County, Hwanghae Province. Then I obtained clay from there and used it. Now I think that clay in Changyon is the best.

In order to create colors close to those on Koryo articles I think the following are to key points: to find clay used in the past; make trials to find a combination of colors; and to find a baking method.

In order to produce colors of Koryo celadon articles like those of the past, we should not depend only on clay. We made various trials using ferrous oxide, ferrous hydroxide or stone mixed with iron.

But I couldn't obtain clear colors. In making inlaid celadon articles, white and blue should be produced clearly. Many make efforts and at last I found a certain measure of technique.

In making inlaid celadon articles, I am convinced that the original beauty of Koryo celadon will be reproduced by mixing clay with ferrous oxide.

Koryo celadon articles have a history of a thousand year. During the period, white porcelain was made during the Li dynasty period. The technique to make Koryo celadon articles was finally lost.

In order to produce the colors of Koryo celadon articles made in those days, we have to use the materials which will be found near the kilns where such articles were made in the past. I also discovered old kilns.

I think that the color of porcelains show the artists. Therefore, ceramic artists should keep the colors that they have grasped.

Koryo celadon ceramics are slender and soft in form. Their color is fantastical. Their color has been called deep blue or green blue. It is also called blue sky after the rain fall or green jadeite color. There are many words which express the color of Koryo celadon ceramics.

The colors of Koryo celadon articles are not one. Various blue colors–blue, blue green, jade green, yellow blue, azure blue, etc.–are mixed and the color sometimes look blue, sometimes yellowish blue and white. They change in many ways.

Koryo celadon articles can be seen in many ways according to people who see them.

Depth and calmness are the characteristic features of Koryo celadon articles. I would like to produce blue color which many people can accept as beautiful.

Koryo celadon articles are brilliant and gives a tender feeling. Their color makes us feel as if we are charmed. Their color is deep and fantastical.

There were various kinds of Koryo celadon articles. Among them I am convinced that inlaid celadon articles were the highest. To make inlaid celadon articles is my purpose.

Inlaying is the typical decoration technique of Koryo porcelains. Decoration by inlay gives the impression that inlaid designs or patterns look to emerge from inside. When ducks are designed by inlaying on deep blue porcelain, ducks look to be playing by the waterside.

The following condition should meet for inlaying:

Inlaid colors should be fixed rates of contraction – inlaid parts and other parts should have the same rates and glaze should be applied evenly and be fused with ground.

Inlaying means first to carve various designs and then to elaborately inlaying white, red, purple and other colors, and then, to glaze the whole body.

Inlaid colors and glaze should be harmonized – it is very difficult to do so.

To make Koryo porcelain is difficult. To make porcelain is, generally, is difficult. When we make ceramics, we have to learn beauty, clay and fire, namely, art, clay and fire. Particularly, it is difficult to produce Koryo porcelains. We are not able to make the same ceramics as our ancesters did even if we use the same clay dug from the same place and mixing clay at the same ratio. Ceramics cannot be made at our own will and that is where they attract us.

I also thought of quit making ceramics. But when one is once attracted to ceramics, they are more exciting than a wonderful woman.

Three or four processes are needed to make Koryo porcelains.

Through our consistent effort we can learn fundamental colors and designs, baking method and change in materials, etc.

Though my desire to study Koryo celadon was strong, I was unable to begin a serious study of it.

After the liberation of the country, the government set out on the policy of protecting traditional technical arts and took concrete measures for the purpose to do so.

Emphasis has been put on inheriting traditional culture.

The government policy on our national art is to develop it into a modern one suiting the tastes of the Korean people on the basis of tradition.

Right after the liberation of Korea, the Institute on Koryo Ceramics was established in Nampo, where 12 craftsmen including myself, were gathered and told to start studies on Koryo celadon ceramics.

There are now a large number of young people who can make Koryo porcelain . Our applied fine arts are developing, featured by national and modern characteristics.

Koryo porcelain is developing in this direction.

We continue to study colors developed by our ancesters and evolve these colors, which will give us a feeling of relief.

We are now studying to manufacture Koryo porcelain, depending not only on experience but on scientific data.

We make Koryo porcelain on the basis of scientific data.

Now I belong to the Mansudae Art Creationsinstitute, where some 120 craftsmen are studying Koryo porcelain. Each province has an art institute. Each art university in our country has a ceramic section in the department of industrial art. Each province has a polytechnique school which includes a porcelain section.

In addition, young craftsmen are growing in groups which belong to the Art Creation Institutes, polytechnique institutes and factories where articles of craftwork are made.

In the past those who wanted to learn ceramics had to knead clay as long as several months. They were not allowed to fire kilns at first.

I am doing various studies with young craft artists. I lead them to make porcelain, though in the past masters made their apprentices knead clay at first. To make ceramics is a difficult work whose secrets one may not master throughout one's whole life. To knead clay and to mix colors can be learned in a short time of about a week I lead my students to make ceramics from the beginning. We grow young craftsmen in the course of firing kilns. When ceramics were made, we hold a meeting to criticize each other's articles. At the time, we exchange opinion in disregard of our positions.

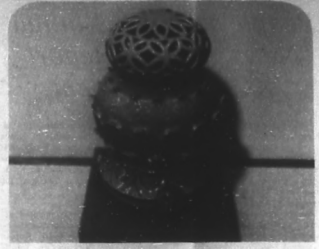
We examine their articles as to whether young craftsmen have learned the foundation of ceramic art; whether their articles reach an artistic completion; what are the originalities of their articles. We spare no effort to help them be good craftsmen. The way to train them is different from that in the past.

Now I am 65 years old. I have some 30 apprentices. I am now teaching them and my children what I know. Thus I would like to contribute to the development of fine arts in our country.

I am a ceramic artist. The basic tasks of ceramic artists, I think, is to create good pieces.

Celadon vase decorated with incised chrysanthemum flowers and inlaid chrysanthemum sprays by Im Sa Jun in 1982.

Celadon vase decorated with inlaid chrysanthemum sprays By U Chi Son.



Incense burner, celadon
By U Chi Son

Celadon vase decorated with inlaid peony sprays
By U Chi Son in 1982.

Celadon vase decorated with inlaid clanes
By U Chi Son

Pieces of modern Koryo celadon ceramics made by Mr. U Chi Son and Mr. Im Sa Jun, which were exhibited at the exhibition held on Oct. 6-10 at the Shimonoseki Daimaru Departmentstore.

Prisoners of Conscience as of May 10, 1983

(Continued from page 5)

NAME	PRIS-ONER #	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION	MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED	SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
KIMHAE PRISON				**Tae Cho 1 Dong 1028 *Pusan-Shi 601-81**			
1 KIM Hyong-Kyun	336	student	Yonsei U applied statistics, 3	campus demo Jun8	May82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
2 SONG Pyung-Kon	92	student/laborer	Pusan U graduate	Purim case	Sep81 NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
3 KO Ho-Suk	89	teacher	Highschool	Purim case	Sep81 ADL	6y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
4 KIM Chin-Mo	23	student	Pusan U Korean literature, 4	campus demo Jun11	Jun81 ADL	3y	appeal rejected by HC.
5 CHOI Byung-Chul		student	Pusan U	campus demo Jun11	Jun81 ADL	3y	appeal rejected by SC.
6 LEE Sang-Nok	2	student/laborer	Pusan U graduate	Purim case	Sep81 NSL	6y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
7 LEE Sun-Koon	19	student	SNU economics, 4	Kwangminsa students case	Jul81 NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
KANGNOUNG PRISON				**Hong Che Dong 720 *Kangnoung-Shi* Kangwon Do 210**			
1 SUH Yung-Sun	15	student	Yonsei U astronomy, 3	campus demo Sep21	Sep82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 Song Min-Suk	17	no occupation		anti-US demo Apr22	Apr82 NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
3 PARK In-Kyun	16	student	Kangweon Nat. U pathology of insects,	anti-US demo Apr22	Apr82 NSL	1y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 SONG Byung-Choon	4	student/laborer	SNU-Educ. Coll. education, 4	Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 PARK Yung-Chang	2	student	Yonsei U theology, 4	Muhyup book case	Sep81 ACL/NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
KIMCHON PRISON							
1 CHOI Choong-Hun		student	Koshin U medicine, 2	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARSON	7y-5y & 7y loss	appeal rejected by SC.
KYONGJU PRISON				**Tae Nam Myun *Wol Song Gun* Kyungbuk 681**			
1 KIM Ho-Sung		student	Dongguk U Indian philosophy, 4	Student Buddh. Assn. case	Jan82 NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KIM Un-Sook	7	student	Koshin U theology, 3	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARSON	10y & 7y loss	appeal rejected by SC.
3 LEE Chin-Kol	66	student	Pusan U 4	Purim case	Sep81 NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 AHN Jae-Hoon		student	SNU philosophy, 4	leaflets distr. on campus May14	May81 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 SOL Dong-Ik	900	employee	Cath. Farmer's Assn.	Purim case	Sep81 NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
PUSAN PRISON				**Chu Re Dong *Pusan-Shi 601**			
1 LEE Soo-Bong		student	Korea U sociology, 2	leaflets distr. on campus Apr15	Apr82 ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KIM Kwang-Kyung	27	student	Korea U sociology, 3	campus demo Nov4	Nov82 ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
3 CHUNG Shin-Hwa		student	Yonsei U theology, 3	listening to NK radio	Apr83 ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 YU Soung-Yul		student	Pusan U chemical engineering, 3	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARSON	10y & 7y loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 KIM Chi-Hee	2653	student	Pusan Woemn's Coll. Korean literature, 3	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82 NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARSON	10y & 7y loss	appeal rejected by SC.
6 SONG Sei-Kyung	20	employee		Purim case	Aug81 NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
7 LEE Ho-Chul	19	student	Pusan U political law, graduate	Purim case	Apr82 ADL	4y & loss	under appeal at SC.
8 KIM Hi-Uk	34	teacher	women's MS	Purim case	Sep81 NSL	2y6m & loss	apeal rejected by SC.
MILITARY PRISON							
1 KIM Song-Jin		soldier	In Ha U	sympathizing with NK	Sep82 NSL	3y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 SUH Han-Suk		soldier	Yonsei U economics, graduate	Yonsei MSL incident	Apr81 NSL		

(from Korea Communique No. 48)

KCNA Statement on Rangoon Bombing

PYONGYANG, October 12 (KCNA) – The Korean Central News Agency issued a statement on October 12, the full text of which reads:

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

As already reported, on October 9, an explosion broke out at the National Cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, killing or wounding over 30 suit members of traitor Chon Du Hwan who was on a trip to Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries.

This incident has caused a big confusion within the south Korean puppet ruling circles.

After the explosion, traitor Chon Du Hwan hurriedly flew back to Seoul, giving up his prearranged trip. With a fuss over an "emergency meeting of the state council" and "statement", he went off into a wholesale anti-communist hysterics while issuing an "emergency alert order" all over south Korea and, together with his U.S. imperialist master, ordering the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea and the entire puppet army into a full combat readiness.

According to foreign press reports, the Burmese authorities threw a garrison cordon in Rangoon after the explosion and are searching the criminal. They have not yet made any official announcement on the investigation into the incident.

But traitor Chon Du Hwan, as soon as the explosion occurred, lost no time in linking it with us in a farfetched manner, without any ground, coming out with the allegation that we "instigated" the incident "behind the scene", and the like. In the "statement" he issued back in Seoul, he claimed that it was "an act of the communist group of the north", launching into an anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign without precedent in its frenzy.

This is a preposterous and ridiculous act.

Why does the Chon Du Hwan group fall into frenzy, heaping groundless abuses on us after suffering a bomb attack in an alien land?

They are raising a frantic row, making free use of foul language against us with outcries of "instigation" and "intrigue." What on earth have we to do with the explosion which took place in far-off Burma?

It is not because the Chon Du Hwan group was frightened out of their wits by the explosion that it is freely abusing us in a farfetched manner when there is not yet any clarification of the truth of the incident. Things vividly show that from the beginning it intended to use the incident for its sinister political intrigues to incite north-south confrontation and further increase tensions.

Each time an incident occurred and confusion was created in south Korea, the south Korean puppet clique tried to extricate themselves from a quagmire by groundlessly shifting the responsibility for them on to us. This is their habitual tactics.

The "August 15 shooting incident" against the former dictator and the "Kim Dae Jung case" with which the south Korean puppets made much ado to link them with us were a drama produced and directed by themselves. And the "attempt on the life of Chon Du Hwan" in Canada about which they raised a row taking issue with us last year was also brought to full light before the world as an absurd, ridiculous fabrication.

It is an inveterate evil habit of the south Korean puppet clique to incite anti-communist confrontation speaking ill of us without missing any chance. This was clearly disclosed also by the fact that they conducted a malicious smear campaign against us who have nothing to do with the recent south Korean passenger plane incident.

This time, too, the south Korean puppet clique are employing without hesitation the old method in every dastardly and shameless manner to shift the responsibility for the explosion in Rangoon on to us. In this they seek above all to escape from the pitiful position in which they cannot live a day in peace at home and abroad for their never-to-be-condoned murderous crimes against history and people.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan who seized the power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists following the "October incident" in south Korea has emerged as a ferocious military fascist dictator and murderer and perpetrated bloody outrages, suppressing and slaughtering en masse people who rose in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy. The Kwangju bloodbath unprecedented in history was also committed by the traitor Chon Du Hwan with the support of the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Du Hwan clique have left south Korea wholly to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military and nuclear base and ceaselessly perpetrated flunkeyist treacherous acts and suppressed people completely, recently kicking up a war racket, thereby bringing all sorts of unbearable calamities to the south Korean people.

Innumerable crimes committed by the traitor Chon Du Hwan against the world people's cause of independence go beyond the bounds of south Korea.

He slaughtered many guiltless people in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam and laid obstacles in every way on the road of the just liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, hand in glove with the Israeli aggressors and the south African racist clique.

For their crimes the Chon Du Hwan clique are rejected and cursed by the world people.

The Chon Du Hwan puppet clique should first think of their crime-woven record before audaciously taking issue with others.

To begin with, no terrorist act has been and cannot be proper to us.

Nevertheless, the south Korean puppets are kicking up frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK rackets with the explosion in Rangoon as an occasion, fabricating absurd pretexts. This can never be tolerated.

The south Korean puppets and their master, U.S. imperialists put the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea and the entire puppet army on the full combat alert to intentionally heighten antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south and push the situation to the highest pitch of strain.

We resolutely denounce this as an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people and to the conscience of the progressive mankind of the world who love justice and truth and as a grave threat to peace in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

The south Korean puppets must look squarely at the realities and act with discretion, and promptly give up such base and shameful intrigues as provoking us on groundless charges.

Anyone who has his normal sense of judgement would never listen to them, no matter how frantically they may kick up a row. The puppets must realize that they would get nothing from their foolish act.

We are on the highest alert against the south Korean puppets' malicious provocative scheme.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique doggedly push the situation on the Korean Peninsula to an irredeemable phase on preposterous grounds, they would be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom to take a bitterer cup.

People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency Report KCNA Statement

BEIJING, October 13 (KCNA) – Chinese papers and news agency reported the October 12 statement of the Korean Central News Agency denouncing the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique for provoking us groundlessly in connection with the explosion in Rangoon.

The "People's Daily" October 13 carried the gist of the statement under the title "KCNA Publishes Statement on Authorization. It Refutes Accusations Brought against the North by South Korean Authorities in Connection with Rangoon Incident". It said:

In a statement published on October 12 on authorization the Korean Central News Agency refuted the claim of the south Korea that the explosion in Rangoon, Burma, was "a work of the north of Korea" and declared that by nature, Korea does not resort to terrorism.

The statement said that Chon Du Hwan, as soon as the explosion occured, came out with the allegation that the north "instigated" the incident "behind the scene" and in the "statement" he issued back in Seoul claimed that it was "an act of the communist group of the north", the south Korean authorities called an "emergency meeting of the state council" and issued an "emergency alert order" all over south Korea and, together with the United States, ordered the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea and the puppet army into a full combat readiness.

The south Korean authorities' allegation that the north of Korea caused the explosion in Rangoon is preposterous and ridiculous and the north of Korea has nothing to do with the explosion, declared the statement.

It said:

To begin with, no terrorist act has been or can be proper to us.

Nevertheless, the south Korean puppets are kicking up frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK rackets with the explosion in Rangoon as an occasion, fabricating absurd pretexts. This can never be tolerated.

The statement sternly denounced the south Korean authorities who, together with the United States, put the U.S. forces in south Korea and the puppet army on a full combat alert to deliberately aggravate antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south and push the situation to the highest pitch of strain.

Declaring that the north of Korea is maintaining a sharp vigilance against the south Korean authorities' malicious provocative intrigues, the statement said: If the United States and the south Korean authorities dare push the situation in Korea to an irredeemable phase on preposterous grounds, they would be held responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

"Beijing Daily" October 13 and the Xinhua News Agency October 12 reported the gist of the KCNA statement.

Pravda, Tass Report KCNA Statement

MOSCOW, October 13 (KCNA) – Soviet papers and news agency reported the statement of the Korean Central News Agency denouncing the south Korean puppet clique for provoking us, linking the explosion in Rangoon with us.

The paper "Pravda" on October 13 conveys the gist of the statement under the title "Statement of the Korean Central News Agency."

The paper says:

The Korean Central News Agency issued a statement bitterly denouncing the reckless anti-communist racket kicked up in south Korea against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the acts of the United States and south Korean "regime" intentionally aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Such acts are being committed after an explosion in Rangoon, says the statement. Some suit members of Chon Du Hwan, boss of the south Korean "regime," who went there were killed or wounded in this explosion.

When the Burmese authorities, the statement notes, have not yet made any official announcement on the investigation into the incident, Seoul is making much ado without any ground about the involvement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the incident. This anti-communist row is aimed at inciting north-south confrontation and increasing tensions in Korea. This is also intended to justify the combat posture of the U.S. troops in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula and the south Korean puppet army.

Noting that Washington and Seoul committed similar acts on several occasions including the recent south Korean passenger plane incident, the statement says that this is a challenge to the Korean people and a grave menace to peace in Korea, Asia and, furthermore, in the whole world.

Denuding an immediate end to the groundless intrigues against the DPRK, the statement stresses: We are on the highest alert against this provocative scheme.

Another paper "Izvestia" carried the KCNA statement on October 12.

Meanwhile, Tass aired it on the same day.

(Continued from page 1)

music works submitted to the rostrum after classifying them into traditional classic music, traditional folk music, new music created in the traditional form and new music using the traditional form and skill of other culture.

Following music works were selected at the rostrum:

Maldives: "Taradawa"

Pakistan: "Sarinda"

China: "Archery Practice at Fragrance Mountain," "A Tune of Yangguan Pass," "The Squabble of Ducks," "Yu Diao Liu Yao"

Papua New Guinea: "Keda Rang"

Indonesia: "Bali Island's Joged Bumbung Dance," "Flute and Kacapi."

Viet Nam: "Ty Ba Hanh."

India: "Ali Akbar Khan," "Ustad Nisar Husain Khan"

Afghanistan: "Love Song from Andkhoi"

The **Soviet Union:** "Overn Inkam" (Coolness Lowered down the Mountain)," "Ala-Tau" (Multicoloured Mountain), "I Left My Native Village"

Korea: "It Is Thanks to the Benefit of the Leader," "Spring at the Post," "My Country Full of Songs," "Three Brothers and Sisters of Rose of Sharon," "Bumper Harvests Come to the Chongsan Plain," "Peasant Music," Song of Pyongbuk Nyongbyon," "Milky Way," "the Moran Hill," "a Swing Girl," "Mt. Myohyang – a Superb Scenic Spot," "Yangsando," "the Song of the Sea."

The rostrum also recommended the following works to be introduced through the relevant international radio broadcasting organization and national radio broadcasting organisations affiliated with it:

Maldives: "Babuldawa"

Nepal: "Pachchhbima Dhun," "Gunra Baajaa"

Pakistan: "Jungi," "Alghoza"

China: "A Tiger Is Grinding His Teeth," "Pa Tian Le," "Watching Birds and Catching Cicadas"

Papua New Guinea: "Kovi"

Indonesia: "Lawung," "Jakarta Haderoh," "Sumedang Gamelan."

Japan: "Hava, Gull, Duniya."

Syria: "Dance Music"

Mongolia: "Tagnain Tashil"

Viet Nam: "Al Nhieu Loi – Love Song," "Vi Mien Nam," "Tay Nguyen"

India: "Hari Prasad" "Chaurasian Flute," "Subhalakshmi," "Rita Gouguly Resr," "Ustall Hafuz Afmed Khan."

Afghanistan: "Pashtu From Logar," "Dari From Bamyan"

The Soviet Union: "Rast" (Azerbaijan Mugam), "In the Camp of Manas," "Phalak and Rapo" (Tadjik Folk Music), "Nanarian"

Democratic Yemen: "The Red Rose", "Thus Spoken Aden"

Australia: "Cycle of Love."

The Sixth Asia Music Rostrum contributed to preserving the traditional national music, carrying forward and developing it to suit the demand of the times and further expanding, strengthening and developing friendship and exchange among peoples and artists of Asian and other countries of the world in music.

It ended on Oct. 12.

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